

Identifies Period 7: 1890-1945

AMSCO Chapter 20, [American Yawp](#) Chapter 19

1. The Purchase of Alaska
2. International Darwinism; Imperialism; Missionaries
3. *Primary Source: Our Country: Its Possible Future and Its Present Crisis (excerpt)*
4. *Primary Source: Platform of the American Anti-imperialist League*
5. Latin America: Pan American Conference
6. Spanish-American War: Causes of the War: jingoism; Yellow Press, yellow journalism; Sinking of the Maine; Teller Amendment
7. Annexation of Hawaii
8. The Philippine Question
9. Other Results of the War: Insular Cases
10. Other Results of the War: Platt Amendment
11. Open Door Policy in China: spheres of influence; Boxer Rebellion; Hay's second round of notes
12. Theodore Roosevelt's Big Stick Policy: The Panama Canal
13. Theodore Roosevelt's Big Stick Policy: Roosevelt Corollary to Monroe Doctrine
14. *Primary Source: Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine*
15. William Howard Taft and Dollar Diplomacy
16. The Lodge Corollary
17. Moral Diplomacy
18. Conflict in Mexico: Tampico Incident; Pancho Villa and the U.S. Expeditionary Force

Primary Sources

Excerpt from *Our Country: Its Possible Future and Its Present Crisis*, Josiah Strong, 1885

Source: Josiah Strong. *Our Country: Its Possible Future and Its Present Crisis*. New York: American Home Missionary Society, 1885.

It seems to me that God, with infinite wisdom and skill, is training the Anglo-Saxon race for an hour sure to come in the world's future. . . . The unoccupied arable lands of the earth are limited, and will soon be taken. . . . Then will the world enter upon a new stage of its history — *the final competition of races, for which the Anglo-Saxon is being schooled*. . . . Then this race of unequalled energy, with all the majesty of numbers and the might of wealth behind it — the representative, let us hope, of the largest liberty, the purest Christianity, the highest civilization . . . will spread itself over the earth. If I read not amiss, this powerful race will move down upon Mexico, down upon Central and South America, out upon the islands of the sea, over upon Africa and beyond. And can any one doubt that the result of this competition of races will be the "survival of the fittest"?

Excerpt from Platform of the American Anti-Imperialist League, 1899

We hold that the policy known as imperialism is hostile to liberty and tends toward militarism, an evil from which it has been our glory to be free. We regret that it has become necessary in the land of Washington and Lincoln to reaffirm that all men, of whatever race or color, are entitled to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. We maintain that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed. We insist that the subjugation of any people is “criminal aggression” and open disloyalty to the distinctive principles of our government.

We earnestly condemn the policy of the present national administration in the Philippines. It seeks to extinguish the spirit of 1776 in those islands. We deplore the sacrifice of our soldiers and sailors, whose bravery deserves admiration even in an unjust war. We denounce the slaughter of the Filipinos as a needless horror. We protest against the extension of American sovereignty by Spanish methods.

We demand the immediate cessation of the war against liberty, begun by Spain and continued by us. We urge that Congress be promptly convened to announce to the Filipinos our purpose to concede to them the independence for which they have so long fought and which of right is theirs.

The United States have always protested against the doctrine of international law which permits the subjugation of the weak by the strong. A self-governing state cannot accept sovereignty over an unwilling people. The United States cannot act upon the ancient heresy that might makes right.

Excerpt from Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine, Theodore Roosevelt, 1904

“It is not true that the United States feels any land hunger or entertains any projects as regards the other nations of the Western Hemisphere save such as are for their welfare. All that this country desires is to see the neighboring countries stable, orderly, and prosperous. Any country whose people conduct themselves well can count upon our hearty friendship. If a nation shows that it knows how to act with reasonable efficiency and decency in social and political matters, if it keeps order and pays its obligations, it need fear no interference from the United States. Chronic wrongdoing, or an impotence which results in a general loosening of the ties of civilized society, may in America, as elsewhere, ultimately require intervention by some civilized nation, and in the Western Hemisphere the adherence of the United States

to the Monroe Doctrine may force the United States, however reluctantly, in flagrant cases of such wrongdoing or impotence, to the exercise of an international police power. If every country washed by the Caribbean Sea would show the progress in stable and just civilization which with the aid of the Platt amendment Cuba has shown since our troops left the island, and which so many of the republics in both Americas are constantly and brilliantly showing, all question of interference by this Nation with their affairs would be at an end. Our interests and those of our southern neighbors are in reality identical. They have great natural riches, and if within their borders the reign of law and justice obtains, prosperity is sure to come to them. While they thus obey the primary laws of civilized society they may rest assured that they will be treated by us in a spirit of cordial and helpful sympathy. We would interfere with them only in the last resort, and then only if it became evident that their inability or unwillingness to do justice at home and abroad had violated the rights of the United States or had invited foreign aggression to the detriment of the entire body of American nations. It is a mere truism to say that every nation, whether in America or anywhere else, which desires to maintain its freedom, its independence, must ultimately realize that the right of such independence can not be separated from the responsibility of making good use of it. ...”